

The Universal Negro College Question
—What Constitutes a "Man of Color," and How is It to be Determined.

[From the New York Herald.]

The People ex rel. James H. Darnall vs. Richard Henry Green et al.—The defendants in this action, Richard Henry Green, Dennis Delany, Cornelius V. Cross, Nathaniel...

[illegible]

me. Mr. Justice Sutherland said: "Certainly, the case can be disposed of this morning. I have no objection to its being decided in the State of Ohio," and asked Mr. Gilbert whether he had seen the defendant. He said he had, and that he wished this case to be decided on its own merits and the case which was brought up in reference to any decisions rendered in other States. He considered that he had the right to be heard on the case, and disposed, and denied that his client, the return, was a man of color. The Board registered the case, and the defendant returned, that they had asked him any questions in regard to his color. The Board, however, did not ask him any by the Board, and they allege that they only asked him if he was possessed of real estate, and that they were not on the right of the Board to look a man in

the face and say that his complexion was too dark. He acknowledged that his client's skin was dark, and said that it would be rather singular if a man who should be suffering from a bilious attack should be compelled to await the action of a dose of medicine before registering his protest. Laughter. Judge Sutherland asked how he proposed to determine the question of a man's color. Mr. Gilbert said it was a question which should go before a jury, and insisted upon a right for this cause to go before a jury.

to determine what kind of color should exclude a man from the right of citizenship in this State, and what the color of the relator is. Judge Sutherland said the case cannot go to the jury; the question of color cannot be decided by them; it is a question of law and must be decided by a Judge and by an inspection of the party. I think I can dispose of the question this morning. The time of registry is past; nothing can be gained by hearing this

motion. Mr. Caldwell said, "There is to be another registry for the charter election on the 25th and 30th of the present month, and the question here may be whether the Board of Inspectors may affect the registry of the relator for that election." Mr. Gilbert said that the alternative mandamus which had been served on the Board of Inspectors required them to register the name forthwith, or show cause why they had not done so. If it should appear on the hearing that the Board of Registers had no right to refuse the registry of the relator's

name, he considered it would be the duty of the court to punish the Board for contempt. The question is now whether the Board had obeyed the alternative mandamus served upon them. The Judge said that Mr. Gilbert had a right to traverse the return, and to have time for that purpose, so as to try the question fairly. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Monday, the 26th inst.

There are about sixty life insurance companies in the United States, of which eighteen are represented in a convention now in session in New York, to devise better and safer modes of doing business, to secure uniformity of laws regulating life insurance, and to discuss the general subject of insurance, as well as the objectionable proposition which, it is alleged, will be again brought up at the next session of Congress for establishing a central bureau of insurance, under the super-

chief subject of discussion, however, was the question of forming a Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States, for the objects of procuring national and uniform State legislation publishing vital statistics, and generally of promoting the life insurance interests of the United States. The companies represented included four from New York, three from Boston, one from Milwaukee, one from Providence, eight from Hartford, and one from Memphis, Tennessee. There were

no delegates from Philadelphia or Baltimore. It is estimated that the number of life insurance policies issued in the United States is about 200,000, the amount insured being nearly \$900,000,000, and the sum paid yearly to dying holders not far from six millions of dollars. The general tenor of the debate upon the question of a central national supervisory bureau for insurance was to show the impracticability of such a scheme, on account of its unconstitutional-ity. That such a scheme

but in the direction of centralization and invasion of State powers on the part of the government we have heretofore held, and therefore reprobated it when first it was brought before Congress last winter. The only apparently practicable means for attaining the objects of the convention are those suggested by one of the representatives, Mr. N. D. Morgan, of New York, who thought that the companies ought at once to agree on some standard of measure and valuation of

their own State legislatures, and go to the Legislatures of the several States with it. It would not be necessary to carry any State supervision of State institutions, but the result would be to make a union of insurance interests which could be centralized in one bureau. We presume this to mean a bureau maintained by the joint companies independently. A statesman should then be appointed for the bureau. There ought to be made, likewise, a code of ethics, to be applicable to the manner

of doing business everywhere. Mr. Barnes, superintendent of the insurance department of the State of New York, also dwelt at some length upon this subject, stating that he had no doubt that a national bureau of insurance, in which all companies might report and be in some sense responsible, would be very advantageous to the insurance business and the public, but he strongly condemned a central organization under the national government. He thought that such a project could not be consummated, and he did

not believe that Wisconsin, for instance, or any of the Western States, New York or the New England States, would permit such interference, and the South, he felt, would be peculiarly sensitive upon the subject. In conclusion, he warned the insurance companies against making war upon the State governments, which had created the companies and had complete power over them. Any contest with the States, he thought, would be short, and the insurance companies which got into it would fall at once, and even let

BANCROFT.—The evening organ of loyalty in Philadelphia has this allusion to the great and the grave historian:

"At the Century Club reception of Cyrus W. Field solemn Mr. Bancroft attempted a joke. It burst in upon the middle of Mr. Field's speech, thus:


"Mr. Bancroft—If the beautiful ladies that are here to-night could only be flashed across the wires,' [Laughter.] Inimitable wag, that Bancroft."

This is unusual, for the "wag Bancroft" is loyal to the back-bone, and was Lincoln's biographer. Besides, is not sensibility to female charms an amiable trait? Mr. Bancroft is distinguished for it. Even in his ashes live their wounded fires. We have heard that last summer, riding at Newport *tete a tete* with a charming young lady, the historian whispered in the intervals of a trot, "Don't call me Mr. B., call me George." The young woman said not a word, but some time after, in a large company, at dinner

across the table, she said, "George, hand me the salt." The Bulletin would probably make fun of this.—(Phil. Age.

and we near tears of seeing a destructive conflagration; but the promptness and energy of the Hope Fire Company soon got the flames under, and prevented their spreading. Let our citizens cherish the Hope, and they will find them ever friends and benefactors in need.

[Frankfort Commonwealth.

 The hog-slaughtering business has been commenced at Evansville.

